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SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/603,835	Applicant(s) IKENO, ATSUSHI	
	Examiner David Faber	Art Unit 2178	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 January 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims.

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4, 6-13, 15-17 and 19-21 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4, 6-13, 15-17 and 19-21 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This office action is in response to the Request for Continued Examination filed on 11 January 2007.
2. Claims 1, and 12 have been amended.
3. Claims 1-4, 6-13, 15-17, and 19-21 are pending. Claims 1, 12, and 19-21 are independent claims.

Drawings

4. The drawings were received on 11 November 2006. These drawings are not accepted.
5. In addition to Replacement Sheets containing the corrected drawing figure(s), applicant is required to submit a marked-up copy of each Replacement Sheet including annotations indicating the changes made to the previous version. The marked-up copy must be clearly labeled as "Annotated Sheets" and must be presented in the amendment or remarks section that explains the change(s) to the drawings. See 37 CFR 1.121(d)(1). Failure to timely submit the proposed drawing and marked-up copy will result in the abandonment of the application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

6. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Art Unit: 2178

7. Claim 1-4, 6-13, 15-18, 19-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.
8. Claims 1, 12, and 20-21 recite the use of the terminology of "can" within the claim limitation. The use of the terminology "can" incorporates the claim to be vague and indefinite since the scope defined is indefinite.
9. Claims 1, and 12 recite the limitation "the respective partial documents". There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.
10. Claim 4 recites the limitation confining the element "a division pattern" in line 2. Examiner is unsure if is a new element or depending on "one or more division patterns" introduced in line 5 of claim 1. Thus, there is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

11. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

12. Claims 1-4, 6-11, and 19-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

For your reference, below is a section from MPEP 2105 :

(a) Functional Descriptive Material: "Data Structures" Representing Descriptive Material Per Se or Computer Programs Representing Computer Listings Per Se
Data structures not claimed as embodied in computer-readable media are descriptive material per se and are not statutory because they are not capable of causing functional

Art Unit: 2178

change in the computer. See, e.g., Warmerdam, 33 F.3d at 1361, 31 USPQ2d at 1760 (claim to a data structure per se held nonstatutory). Such claimed data structures do not define any structural and functional interrelationships between the data structure and other claimed aspects of the invention which permit the data structure's functionality to be realized. In contrast, a claimed computer-readable medium encoded with a data structure defines structural and functional interrelationships between the data structure and the computer software and hardware components which permit the data structure's functionality to be realized, and is thus statutory.

Similarly, computer programs claimed as computer listings per se, i.e., the descriptions or expressions of the programs, are not physical "things." They are neither computer components nor statutory processes, as they are not "acts" being performed. Such claimed computer programs do not define any structural and functional interrelationships between the computer program and other claimed elements of a computer which permit the computer program's functionality to be realized. In contrast, a claimed computer-readable medium encoded with a computer program is a computer element which defines structural and functional interrelationships between the computer program and the rest of the computer which permit the computer program's functionality to be realized, and is thus statutory. Accordingly, it is important to distinguish claims that define descriptive material per se from claims that define statutory inventions.

Computer programs are often recited as part of a claim. Office personnel should determine whether the computer program is being claimed as part of an otherwise statutory manufacture or machine. In such a case, the claim remains statutory irrespective of the fact that a computer program is included in the claim. The same result occurs when a computer program is used in a computerized process where the computer executes the instructions set forth in the computer program. Only when the claimed invention taken as a whole is directed to a mere program listing, i.e., to only its description or expression, is it descriptive material per se and hence nonstatutory.

Since a computer program is merely a set of instructions capable of being executed by a computer, the computer program itself is not a process and Office personnel should treat a claim for a computer program, without the computer-readable medium needed to realize the computer program's functionality, as nonstatutory functional descriptive material. When a computer program is claimed in a process where the computer is executing the computer program's instructions, Office personnel should treat the claim as a process claim. See paragraph IV.B.2(b), below. When a computer program is recited in conjunction with a physical structure, such as a computer memory, Office personnel should treat the claim as a product claim.

13. Claims 1-4, 6-11, and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. The claims appear to be claiming "software systems" i.e. systems without hardware indication, which is a computer program per se. Since the claims disclose computer program per se that is not embodied on a computer readable medium, they appear non-statutory.

14. Claim 19 remains rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. Claim 19 discloses an information partitioning

Art Unit: 2178

program, described with a code executed by a computer, is considered as a computer program. A computer program not embodied on a tangible computer readable medium is not statutory

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

15. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

16. Claims 1-2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12-13, 16, and 19 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Yanase et al (US PGPub 2001/0025288, published 10/27/2001).

As per independent Claim 1, Yanase et al discloses:

- division pattern storing means for storing therein one or plural division patterns defining a predetermined character string which can be represented in a division line; document dividing means for applying the one or plural division patterns stored in the division pattern storing means to the inputted electronic document to divide the electronic document to plural partial documents. (FIG 7-8; Paragraph 0080, 0084: Discloses news information in an electronic mail format containing line separators composed of characters, regarded as a separator for separating articles from one another within.

These character lines are predetermined rules for separating. (Paragraph

Art Unit: 2178

0079-0080) Paragraph 0084 discloses an example using FIG 7 containing multiple character lines where the lines are used to separate the articles from each other. In addition, other division patterns are used to separate the title and the main body of text from within each of the separated articles. FIG. 8 shows the result of the method disclosure in Paragraph 0084.)

- labeling pattern storing means for storing therein plural labeling patterns provided with classification information pieces said classification information pieces defining a predetermined character string which specifies classification of a respective partial document; and labeling means for applying the labeling patterns stored in the labeling pattern storing means to the respective partial documents obtained by the division conducted by the document dividing means, respectively, to provide the classification information pieces. (FIG 7-8; Paragraph 0080, 0084: Discloses an embodiment of the process of a document format analysis that separates articles from each by character lines. These character lines are predetermined rules for separating articles. (Paragraphs 0079-0080) In addition, other predetermined rules determine, separate, and label the title of the article, text of the article and other information into a data structure. (Paragraphs 0079-0083, 0087) As stated in Paragraph 0084, predetermined character strings such as space lines specify a partial aspect of the document if it's a title or text of that article. For example, a section separated from an subsequent section with only one line

(one predetermined character string) is regarded as the title of the article and a section separated from a subsequent section with a plurality of lines

(another predetermined character string) is regarded as the text of the article.

Thus, FIG 8 shows the result of labeling the title and text of the article based on the classification of the predetermined character strings in the document.

FIG 10 discloses other information retained, labeling the information retained from the document format analysis, and stored in a data structure shown in FIG. 6, and described in Paragraph 0077.)

As per dependent Claim 2, Yanase et al discloses:

- wherein the division pattern storing means stores plural division patterns for an electronic document of one kind. (Paragraph 0084: Discloses multiple division patterns that not only determine patterns to separate articles, but also patterns to separate and determine the main body text and the title of each article.)

As per dependent Claim 4, Yanase et al discloses:

- wherein the division pattern storing means stores a division pattern (a searching division pattern) so that, when discrimination has been made to the inputted electronic document, within a predetermined line from a line coincident with the division pattern (a searching division pattern), there is not a line coincident with another division pattern, the line coincident with the

division pattern (a searching division pattern) is defined as the division line.

(Paragraph 0084: An embodiment of a news information by electronic mail in which a document format analysis is performed according to the predetermined rules (Paragraph 0079-0083)) When lines of the same character code appear consecutively, and match a predetermined rule, the lines are regarded as separators, and thus division lines.)

As per dependent Claim 6, Yanase et al disclose:

- wherein the labeling pattern storing means stores plural labeling patterns for an electronic document of one kind. (Since Paragraph 0084 discloses multiple division patterns that not only determines separate articles, but also the main body text and the title of each article. Once determining the division of the sections, the method is able to label an individual article, the text of the article, and the title of the article. Paragraph 0081-0083 discloses example of predetermined rules used for division purposes, but also used for labeling.)

As per dependent Claim 8, Yanase et al discloses:

- wherein the labeling pattern includes the same pattern as the division pattern. (Paragraph 0079-0084: Paragraphs 0079-0083 disclose an example of predetermined rules that is determines the separation of multiple articles from each other, and able to locate the title, main text, and links. Not only the process is able to locate each of these components, these rules are also used

Art Unit: 2178

for labeling the component explained in Paragraph 0084 and shown in Figures 8 and 10.)

As per dependent Claim 10, Yanase et al discloses:

- division pattern producing means for recognizing existence of plural lines including similar character strings in similar positions in the electronic document inputted to produce the division pattern and register the same in the division pattern storing means. (Paragraph 0084, Figs. 7-8: Paragraph 0084 discloses the example of separating two articles from each other. It is able to locate and determine the multiple line separators to break down the text, then able to read the number of space lines of broken-down sections to determine the title and text by the number of lines separating from a subsequent section. Then the title and text is paired together and viewed as one article. FIG 7 shows the example used, with FIG 8 the result from the disclosure of Paragraph 0084.)

As per independent Claim 12, Shimada et al discloses a method:

- a document dividing step of applying one or plural division patterns defining a predetermined character string which can be expressed in a division line to the electronic document inputted to divide the electronic document to plural partial documents and a labeling step of applying labeling patterns provided with classification information pieces said classification information pieces

defining a predetermined character string which specifies classification to the respective partial documents obtained by the division conducted in classification to the respective partial documents obtained by the division conducted in the document dividing step by providing the classification information pieces to the respective partial documents. (FIG 7-8; Paragraphs 0080, 0084: Discloses news information in an electronic mail format containing line separators composed of characters, regarded as a separator for separating articles from one another within. These character lines are predetermined rules for separating. (Paragraph 0079-0080) Paragraph 0084 discloses an example using FIG 7 containing multiple character lines where the lines are used to separate the articles from each other. In addition, other division patterns are used to separate the title and the main body of text from within each of the separated articles. As stated in Paragraph 0084, predetermined character strings such as space lines specify a partial aspect of the document if it's a title or text of that article. For example, a section separated from an subsequent section with only one line (one predetermined character string) is regarded as the title of the article and a section separated from a subsequent section with a plurality of lines (another predetermined character string) is regarded as the text of the article. Thus, FIG 8 and 10 shows the result of labeling the title and text of the article based on the classification of the predetermined character strings in the document.)

As per dependent Claim 13, Claim 13 recites similar limitations as in Claim 4 and is similarly rejected under Yanase et al.

As per dependent Claim 16, Claim 16 recites similar limitations as in Claim 10 and is similarly rejected under Yanase et al.

As per dependent Claim 19, Yanase et al disclose:
A recording medium in which the information partitioning program according to claim 12 has been recorded. (Paragraph 0128: Discloses various storage medium used for recording)

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

17. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

18. Claims 3 and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yanase et al (US PGPub 2001/0025288, published 10/27/2001).

As per dependent Claim 3, Yanase et al discloses the separating of news articles in an electronic mail format (Paragraph 0084), but fails to specifically disclose the division pattern can be applied regardless of the kind of an electronic document. However, in Paragraph 0076, Yanase et al discloses that the conversion of extracting

Art Unit: 2178

text from an article in printed matter into an electronic document with the use of OCR. In addition, Yanase et al discloses document format is assumed during the document format analysis (The separating of multiple articles from each other. Example disclosed in Paragraph 0084), format conversion to the specific document format can be included and executed. It was well-known to one of ordinary skill at the time of applicant's invention that an electronic document, in an Adobe PDF, containing news articles could be attracted by an OCR to be converted into a document form understandable by Yanase et al's method enabling Yanase et al's document format analysis performed to separated articles from each other using line separators, and be able to determine the title and text of the article, and labeling the title and text of the article shown in FIG 8. (Paragraph 0084)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to have combined Yanase et al's method with the disclosure above since it would have provided the benefit of allowing any type of document, electronic or printed, to have extracted useful news information to the user without accessing a specific source each time.

As per dependent Claim 7, Claim 7 recites similar limitations as in Claim 3 and is rejected under rationale. Furthermore, Yanase et al's method not only is able to separate articles using character-coded line separators and able to determine the title and text of the article, but it is able label the title and text of the article shown in FIG 8 (Paragraph 0084) applied to any inputted electronic document recognized through the process disclosed in Claim 3.

19. Claims 9, 11, 15, 17, 20 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yanase et al (US PGPub 2001/0025288, published 10/27/2001) in further view of Kobayashi et al (US PGPub 2003/0007397, filed 5/10/2002).

As per dependent Claim 9, Yanase et al discloses their method is able to determine the inputted document is either electronic mail or printed matter, (Paragraph 0063, lines 7-11) and that the document format of news information is already determined. (Paragraph 0073, lines 5-8) However, Yanase fails to specifically disclose discriminate patterns for discriminating the kind of the electronic document inputted. On the other hand, Kobayashi et al discloses the ability to determine the format of the document by the character type of the input text data. (FIG 5; Paragraph 0106-116) Kobayashi et al's method is able to determine if the text data is in HTML format, XML format (Paragraph 0109), or an email message. (Paragraph 0111)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to have combined Yanase et al's method with Kobayashi et al's method since Kobayashi's method would had made Yanase et al's method capable of unitarily processing e-mails and HTML documents, and further to provide a recording medium for use within.

As per dependent Claim 11, Yanase et al discloses receiving news by electronic mail, a plurality of articles that include a plurality of topics distributed at one time, but fails to specifically disclose that the electronic mail is a mail magazine. However, Kobayashi et al discloses an extended e-mail system of mail magazines that is capable

Art Unit: 2178

of transmitting the same information to multiple destinations at once in which the email contains large amount of information being advertisements and bodies of text.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to have combined Yanase et al's method with Kobayashi et al's method since Kobayashi's method would had made Yanase et al's method capable of unitarily processing e-mails and HTML documents, and further to provide a recording medium for use within

As per dependent Claim 15, Yanase et al discloses a method:

- the document dividing step performs dividing to partial documents using the discriminated division patterns for document kind, and the labeling step provides the classification information pieces using the discriminated labeling patterns for the document kind. (Paragraph 0084: Discloses multiple division patterns that not only to determine and separate multiple articles from one another, but also the main body text and the title of each individual article. Once determining the division of the sections, the method is able to label an individual article, the text of the article, and the title of the article. Paragraph 0081-0083 discloses example of predetermined rules used for division purposes, but also used for labeling.)

However, Yanase et al fails to specifically disclose comprising a document kind discriminating step of discriminating the kind of the electronic document inputted. On the other hand, Kobayashi et al discloses the ability to determine the format of the document by the character type of the input text data. (FIG 5;

Paragraph 0106-116) Kobayashi et al's method is able to determine if the text data is in HTML format, XML format (Paragraph 0109), or an email message. (Paragraph 0111)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to have combined Yanase et al's method with Kobayashi et al's method since Kobayashi's method would have made Yanase et al's method capable of unitarily processing e-mails and HTML documents, and further to provide a recording medium for use within.

As per dependent Claim 17, Claim 17 recites similar limitations as in Claim 11 and is similarly rejected under Yanase et al and Kobayashi et al.

As per independent claim 20, Claim 20 recites similar limitations as in Claim 1, and 9 combined and is similarly rejected under rationale.

As per independent claim 21, Claim 21 recites similar limitations as in Claim 9, and 15 combined and is similarly rejected under rationale.

Response to Arguments

20. Applicant's arguments filed 11 January 2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

21. On pages 9-10, in regards to Claim 19 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101, Applicant argues the claim disclosing a recording medium is directed to a computer readable

Art Unit: 2178

medium; therefore, claim 19 is directed to statutory subject matter. However, the Examiner disagrees.

Claim 19 states a recording medium, not a computer readable medium. A recording medium and a computer readable medium is viewed as different items since a recording medium has the ability as anything that capable of recording such as paper, and not necessary viewed as hardware. Therefore, the claims, themselves, lack the necessary physical articles or objects to constitute a machine or a manufacture within the meaning of 35 USC 101. They are clearly not a series of steps or acts to be a process nor are they a combination of chemical compounds to be a composition of matter. As such, they fail to fall within a statutory. They are, at best, functional descriptive material per se. Thus, in regards to claim 19, the claim, as written, appear to be claiming "software systems" i.e. systems without hardware indication, which is computer program per se. The claim as written do not recite any hardware indication.

22. On pages 11-12, in regards to claims 1 and 12, Applicant argues that Yanase fails to disclose the limitations labeling pattern storing means for storing therein plural labeling patterns provided with classification information pieces said classification information pieces defining a predetermined character string which specifics classification of a respective partial document; and labeling means for applying the labeling patterns stored in the labeling pattern storing means to the respective partial documents obtained by the division conducted by the document dividing means, respectively, to provide the classification information pieces. Applicant argues that the

Art Unit: 2178

same set of symbols are used to identify the title and text of the article and fail to specify the classification of the respective partial document. However, the Examiner disagrees.

Yanase discloses an embodiment of the process of a document format analysis that separates articles from each by character lines. (FIG 7-8; Paragraph 0080, 0084) These character lines are predetermined rules for separating articles. (Paragraphs 0079-0080) In addition, other predetermined rules determine, separate, and label the title of the article, text of the article and other information into a data structure. (Paragraphs 0079-0083, 0087) As stated in Paragraph 0084, predetermined character strings such as space lines specify a partial aspect of the document if it's a title or text of that article. For example, a section separated from an subsequent section with only one line (one predetermined character string) is regarded as the title of the article and a section separated from a subsequent section with a plurality of lines (another predetermined character string) is regarded as the text of the article. Thus, different symbols are used to separate and specify/classify the text and the title of the article wherein the title and text are extracted and stored in the article information storage unit. Thus, FIG 8 shows the result of labeling the title and text of the article based on the classification of the predetermined character strings in the document. FIG 10 discloses other information retained, labeling the information retained from the document format analysis, and stored in a data structure shown in FIG. 6, and described in Paragraph 0077 and 0087. Therefore, Yanase discloses those limitations.

23. On pages 12-13, in regards to claim 6, Applicant argues that Yanase fails to disclose the limitation wherein the labeling pattern storing means stores plural labeling patterns for an electronic document of one kind. However, the Examiner disagrees.

As stated in the previous argument, Yanase disclose in Paragraph 0080-0084 of plural labeling patterns of a section separated from an subsequent section with only one line (one predetermined character string) is regarded as the title of the article and a section separated from a subsequent section with a plurality of lines (another predetermined character string) is regarded as the text of the article. Paragraph 0080 discloses of a different separator for separating articles from each other which also identifies one article from another which is labeled after separating shown in Figs 10 and 11. Thus, Yanase discloses the limitation of claim 6.

24. On page 13, in regards to claims 3 and 7, Applicant argues in reference to the arguments of claims 1 and 12 and in additionally that the present invention relates to a technology for optimally separating portions of an electronic document from an inputted electronic document that does not include distinct structure information, such as HTML tags or character font information. And that Yanase does not address the problems described in the Description of Related Art as Yanase discloses news information, which has separators between articles. However, the Examiner disagrees.

In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., distinct structure information, such as HTML tags or character font information;

problems described in the Description of Related Art) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

Yanase discloses separating articles of news information from an e-mail or magazines containing news information that was inputted wherein e-mails, magazines etc are viewed as documents. Thus, Yanase disclose breaking/separating portions of an electronic document. (e.g. Abstract, 0011)

25. On pages 14-15, in regards to claims 20 and 21, Applicant argues that Kobayashi fails to disclose the claim limitation document kind discriminating means for referencing to the stored discrimination patterns to discriminate the electronic data inputted as required by the claims. However, the Examiner disagrees.

a feature within Kobayashi et al enables the ability to determine the format of the document by the character type of the input text data. (FIG 5; Paragraph 0106-116) Kobayashi et al's method is able to determine if the text data is in HTML format, XML format (Paragraph 0109), or an email message. (Paragraph 0111). Kobayaski et al discloses a character-type determining unit that reads the inputted text stored in the document, and able to determine the markup language or the text format of the text. Since Kobayski is able to recognize the format through the character-type determining unit since the unit knows what tags are in the HTML or XML format or an email, it references to the discriminating patterns stored. Thus, Kobayaski et al is able to read

the "discriminating patterns" to determine the electronic document inputted. Therefore, Kobayaski et al cures the deficiencies of Yanese et al.

26. Finally, on page 15, Applicant argues that the previous Office action elies on impermissible hindsight to either indicate that passages of the applied references disclose the recited features of the claims or to modify the base reference as the applied references are not directed to the claimed invention.

In response to applicant's argument that the examiner's conclusion of obviousness is based upon improper hindsight reasoning, it must be recognized that any judgment on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based upon hindsight reasoning. But so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill at the time the claimed invention was made, and does not include knowledge gleaned only from the applicant's disclosure, such a reconstruction is proper. See *In re McLaughlin*, 443 F.2d 1392, 170 USPQ 209 (CCPA 1971).

Conclusion


27. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to David Faber whose telephone number is 571-272-2751. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F from 8am to 430pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen Hong, can be reached on 571-272-4124. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 2178

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

David Faber
Patent Examiner
AU 2178



CESAR PAULA
PRIMARY EXAMINER